

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A machine-implemented method comprising:  
~~creating a sound by simulating self-sustained vibration of a simulating a player blowing along a string of a musical instrument with a force acting on the string~~ having a movable end, the string subject to a force exerted by a stream of a fluid medium flowing in a direction that has a component along a longitudinal axis of the string; and  
relating an excursion in time of the movable end to the force and relating movement of the string in time to the excursion of the movable end to simulate the self-sustained vibration;  
and  
simulating the movement of the string to cause generation of a sound.
2. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports and is aligned at rest in a first direction between the two supports;  
a first of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction and a second of the two supports does not allow movement; and  
the string is caused from rest to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by turbulence in the fluid flow causing the stream of fluid medium to exert a pressure on the string in the second direction.
3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 2, wherein:  
movement of the string out of alignment with the first direction causes the stream of fluid medium flowing in the first direction to exert the force on the string in the second direction.
4. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in a first direction,  
a first of the two supports is rigid and a second of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction; and  
the string is caused to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by the stream of fluid medium flowing in a direction having a component in the second direction.

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in an x-direction;  
a first of the two supports allows movement in a y-direction orthogonal to the x-direction  
and a second of the two supports does not allow movement;  
the string comprises a plurality of discrete elements aligned at rest in the x-direction and  
spaced apart by a distance dx; and  
the discrete elements are able to move in discrete steps of time dt in the y-direction only.
6. (Original) A method according to claim 5, in which the string comprises a plurality of j  
discrete elements from j=0 at one end movably supported by the first support to j=x-1 at the  
opposite end immovably supported by the second support; wherein  
j is an integer; and  
the stream of fluid medium flows in the x-direction and exerts a pressure on the string  
between elements j=0 and j=1.
7. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 6, wherein the force  $F_{PRES}[n, 0]$  at  
time n acting on the movably supported element j=0 due to the pressure on the string between the  
movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=1 is given by:

$$F_{PRES}[n, 0] = P * (y[n, 0] - y[n, 1]) / dx$$

in which:

- P denotes the pressure exerted by the stream of fluid medium on the string between the  
movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=0;  
 $y[n, 0]$  denotes the excursion of the movably supported element j=0 at time n; and  
 $y[n, 1]$  denotes the excursion of the adjacent element j=1 at time n.

8. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 6, wherein the force  $F_{TURB}[n, 0]$  at  
time n acting on the movably supported element j=0 due to the turbulence in the stream of fluid  
medium is given by:

$$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0] = C_{\text{TURB}} * N_{\text{RND}}[n]$$

in which:

$C_{\text{TURB}}$  denotes a turbulence coefficient; and

$N_{\text{RND}}[n]$  denotes a random signal.

9. (Original) A method according to claim 8, wherein the random signal comprises a low pass filtered noise.

10. (Original) A method according to claim 6, wherein the excursion  $y[n+1, 0]$  of the movably supported element for the next sample due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$  is given by:

$$y[n+1, 0] = y[n, 0] + (F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0] + F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]) * dt^2 / M[0]$$

in which:

$y[n, 0]$  denotes the excursion of the movably supported element  $j=0$  at time  $n$ ; and

$F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$ ;

$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the turbulence in the stream of fluid medium; and

$M[0]$  denotes the mass of the movably supported element  $j=0$ .

11. (Original) A method according to claim 10, wherein the excursion  $y[n+1, 0]$  is limited.

12. (Original) A method according to claim 6, wherein the stream of the fluid medium exerts a pressure on the string between each of the elements; and

wherein the force  $F[n, j]$  at time  $n$  acting on each discrete element from  $j=1$  to  $j=x-2$  due to the pressure  $P$  is given by:

$$F[n, j] = P[j] * (y[n, j] - y[n, j-1]) / dx + P[j] * (y[n, j] - y[n, j+1]) / dx.$$

13. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 12, wherein the pressure P decreases linearly or exponentially with increasing j.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 5, wherein a wave equation is used to relate the movement of the string in time to the excursion of the movable end, the wave equation being an approximation of a continuous wave equation

$$M \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - S \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + L_r \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - L_s \frac{\partial^5 y}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - L_v \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + F(x, t)$$

in which:

F(x, t) denotes an external force at coordinate x on the string at time t;

M denotes mass per length;

S denotes stiffness of the string;

T denotes tension of the string;

L<sub>s</sub> denotes a loss associated with the stiffness of the string;

L<sub>t</sub> denotes a loss associated with the tension of the string; and

L<sub>v</sub> denotes a loss associated with the turbulent flow of the fluid medium.

15. (Original) A method according to claim 14, wherein the approximation of the continuous wave equation is the discrete recursion formula:

$$y[n+1, j] = (y[n, j-2] \cdot c1 + y[n, j-1] \cdot c2 + y[n, j] \cdot c3 + y[n, j+1] \cdot c2 + y[n, j+2] \cdot c1 + y[n-1, j-2] \cdot c4 + y[n-1, j-1] \cdot c5 + y[n-1, j] \cdot c6 + y[n-1, j+1] \cdot c5 + y[n-1, j+2] \cdot c4) / M[j] + 2y[n, j] + F[n, j] / M[j]$$

in which:

dx = 1;

dt = 1;

y[n, j] denotes the excursion of discrete element j in the y-direction at time n;

$y[n+1, j]$  denotes the excursion of discrete element  $j$  in the  $y$ -direction at time  $n+1$ ;  
 $y[n, j+1]$  denotes the excursion of discrete element  $j+1$  in the  $y$ -direction at time  $n$ ;  
 $M[j]$  denotes the mass of discrete element  $j$ ;  
 $F[n, j]$  denotes an additional external force acting on a discrete element  $j$  at time  $n$ ; and  
 $c1$  to  $c6$  are coefficients, which depend on the material parameters of the string and the surrounding media.

16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 15, wherein

$$\begin{aligned}
 c1 &= -(S + Ls); \\
 c2 &= T + 4S + Lt + 4Ls; \\
 c3 &= -(2T + 6S + Lv + 2Lt + 6Ls); \\
 c4 &= Ls; \\
 c5 &= -(Lt + 4Ls); \text{ and} \\
 c6 &= Lv + 2Lt + 6Ls.
 \end{aligned}$$

17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 15, wherein the discrete recursion formula is solved for the elements adjacent the respective supports by providing a dummy element at opposite ends of the string so that the excursion  $y[n+1, -1]$  of a dummy element adjacent the movably supported element for the next sample is given by:

$$y[n+1, -1] = y[n+1, 0] - (y[n+1, 1] - y[n+1, 0])$$

and the excursion  $y[n+1, x]$  of a dummy element adjacent the immovably supported element for the next sample is given by:

$$y[n+1, x] = -y[n+1, x-2].$$

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently Amended) A machine readable medium providing executable computer program instructions which when executed cause a data processing system to perform a method, the method comprising:

~~creating a sound by simulating self-sustained vibration of a simulating a player blowing along a string of a musical instrument with a force acting on the string having a movable end, the string subject to a force exerted by a stream of a fluid medium flowing in a direction that has a component along a longitudinal axis of the string; and~~

relating an excursion in time of the movable end to the force and relating movement of the string in time to the excursion of the movable end to simulate the self-sustained vibration;  
and

~~simulating the movement of the string to cause generation of a sound.~~

20. (Currently Amended) The machine readable medium according to claim 19, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports and is aligned at rest in a first direction between the two supports;

a first of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction and a second of the two supports does not allow movement; and

the string is caused from rest to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by turbulence in the fluid flow causing the stream of fluid medium to exert a pressure on the string in the second direction.

21. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 20, wherein:  
movement of the string out of alignment with the first direction causes the stream of fluid medium flowing in the first direction to exert the force on the string in the second direction.

22. (Currently Amended) The machine readable medium according to claim 19, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in a first direction,  
a first of the two supports is rigid and a second of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction; and

the string is caused to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by the stream of fluid medium flowing in a direction having a component in the second direction.

23. (Currently Amended) The machine readable medium according to claim 19, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in an x-direction;  
a first of the two supports allows movement in a y-direction orthogonal to the x-direction  
and a second of the two supports does not allow movement;  
the string comprises a plurality of discrete elements aligned at rest in the x-direction and  
spaced apart by a distance dx; and  
the discrete elements are able to move in discrete steps of time dt in the y-direction only.

24. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 23, in which  
the string comprises a plurality of j discrete elements from j=0 at one end movably supported by  
the first support to j=x-1 at the opposite end immovably supported by the second support;  
wherein

j is an integer; and

the stream of fluid medium flows in the x-direction and exerts a pressure on the string  
between elements j=0 and j=1.

25. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the  
force  $F_{PRES}[n, 0]$  at time n acting on the movably supported element j=0 due to the pressure on  
the string between the movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=1 is given by:

$$F_{PRES}[n, 0] = P * (y[n, 0] - y[n, 1]) / dx$$

in which:

P denotes the pressure exerted by the stream of fluid medium on the string between the  
movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=0;

y[n, 0] denotes the excursion of the movably supported element j=0 at time n; and

y[n, 1] denotes the excursion of the adjacent element j=1 at time n.

26. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the force  $F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]$  at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the turbulence in the stream of fluid medium is given by:

$$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0] = C_{\text{TURB}} * N_{\text{RND}}[n]$$

in which:

$C_{\text{TURB}}$  denotes a turbulence coefficient; and

$N_{\text{RND}}[n]$  denotes a random signal.

27. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the excursion  $y[n+1, 0]$  of the movably supported element for the next sample due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$  is given by:

$$y[n+1, 0] = y[n, 0] + (F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0] + F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]) * dt^2 / M[0]$$

in which:

$y[n, 0]$  denotes the excursion of the movably supported element  $j=0$  at time  $n$ ; and

$F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$ ;

$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the turbulence in the stream of fluid medium; and

$M[0]$  denotes the mass of the movably supported element  $j=0$ .

28. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 27, wherein the excursion  $y[n+1, 0]$  is limited.

29. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the stream of the fluid medium exerts a pressure on the string between each of the elements; and



wherein the force  $F[n, j]$  at time  $n$  acting on each discrete element from  $j=1$  to  $j=x-2$  due to the pressure  $P$  is given by:

$$F[n, j] = P[j] * (y[n, j] - y[n, j-1]) / dx + P[j] * (y[n, j] - y[n, j+1]) / dx.$$

30. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 29, wherein the pressure  $P$  decreases linearly or exponentially with increasing  $j$ .

31. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 23, wherein a wave equation is used to relate the movement of the string in time to the excursion of the movable end, the wave equation being an approximation of a continuous wave equation

$$M \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - S \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + L_t \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - L_s \frac{\partial^5 y}{\partial x^4 \partial t} - L_v \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + F(x, t)$$

in which:

$F(x, t)$  denotes an external force at coordinate  $x$  on the string at time  $t$ ;

$M$  denotes mass per length;

$S$  denotes stiffness of the string;

$T$  denotes tension of the string;

$L_s$  denotes a loss associated with the stiffness of the string;

$L_t$  denotes a loss associated with the tension of the string; and

$L_v$  denotes a loss associated with the turbulent flow of the fluid medium.

32. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the approximation of the continuous wave equation is the discrete recursion formula:

$$y[n+1, j] = (y[n, j-2] \cdot c1 + y[n, j-1] \cdot c2 + y[n, j] \cdot c3 + y[n, j+1] \cdot c2 + y[n, j+2] \cdot c1 + y[n-1, j-2] \cdot c4 + y[n-1, j-1] \cdot c5 + y[n-1, j] \cdot c6 + y[n-1, j+1] \cdot c5 + y[n-1, j+2] \cdot c4) / M[j] + 2y[n, j] + F[n, j] / M[j]$$

in which:

$$dx = 1;$$

$dt = 1$ ;

$y[n, j]$  denotes the excursion of discrete element  $j$  in the  $y$ -direction at time  $n$ ;

$y[n+1, j]$  denotes the excursion of discrete element  $j$  in the  $y$ -direction at time  $n+1$ ;

$y[n, j+1]$  denotes the excursion of discrete element  $j+1$  in the  $y$ -direction at time  $n$ ;

$M[j]$  denotes the mass of discrete element  $j$ ;

$F[n, j]$  denotes an additional external force acting on a discrete element  $j$  at time  $n$ ; and

$c1$  to  $c6$  are coefficients, which depend on the material parameters of the string and the surrounding media.

33. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 32, wherein

$$c1 = -(S + Ls);$$

$$c2 = T + 4S + Lt + 4Ls;$$

$$c3 = -(2T + 6S + Lv + 2Lt + 6Ls);$$

$$c4 = Ls;$$

$$c5 = -(Lt + 4Ls); \text{ and}$$

$$c6 = Lv + 2Lt + 6Ls.$$

34. (Previously Presented) The machine readable medium according to claim 32, wherein the discrete recursion formula is solved for the elements adjacent the respective supports by providing a dummy element at opposite ends of the string so that the excursion  $y[n+1, -1]$  of a dummy element adjacent the movably supported element for the next sample is given by:

$$y[n+1, -1] = y[n+1, 0] - (y[n+1, 1] - y[n+1, 0])$$

and the excursion  $y[n+1, x]$  of a dummy element adjacent the immovably supported element for the next sample is given by:

$$y[n+1, x] = -y[n+1, x-2].$$

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising:

a processing element to simulate ~~self-sustained vibration of a player blowing along a string of a musical instrument with a force acting on the~~ string having a movable end, the string subject to a force exerted by a stream of a fluid medium flowing in a direction that has a component along a longitudinal axis of the string, the processing element further to relate an excursion in time of the movable end to the force and to relate movement of the string in time to the excursion of the movable end to simulate the self-sustained vibration;

a sound generating element, coupled to the processing element, to ~~generate~~ create a sound based on the ~~self-sustained vibration~~ movement of the string; and

a storage device, coupled to the processing element, to store data used in simulation of the ~~self-sustained vibration~~ player blowing along the string of the musical instrument.

37. (Currently Amended) An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein:

the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports and is aligned at rest in a first direction between the two supports;

a first of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction and a second of the two supports does not allow movement; and

the string is caused from rest to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by turbulence in the fluid flow causing the stream of fluid medium to exert a pressure on the string in the second direction.

38. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to claim 37, wherein:

movement of the string out of alignment with the first direction causes the stream of fluid medium flowing in the first direction to exert the force on the string in the second direction.

39. (Currently Amended) An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein:

the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in a first direction,

a first of the two supports is rigid and a second of the two supports allows movement in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction; and

the string is caused to vibrate in a plane, which includes the first and second directions, by the stream of fluid medium flowing in a direction having a component in the second direction.

40. (Currently Amended) An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein:  
the ~~simulated~~ string is supported between two supports aligned in an x-direction;  
a first of the two supports allows movement in a y-direction orthogonal to the x-direction  
and a second of the two supports does not allow movement;  
the string comprises a plurality of discrete elements aligned at rest in the x-direction and  
spaced apart by a distance dx; and  
the discrete elements are able to move in discrete steps of time dt in the y-direction only.

41. (Original) An apparatus according to claim 40, in which the string comprises a plurality  
of j discrete elements from j=0 at one end movably supported by the first support to j=x-1 at the  
opposite end immovably supported by the second support; wherein  
j is an integer; and  
the stream of fluid medium flows in the x-direction and exerts a pressure on the string  
between elements j=0 and j=1.

42. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to claim 41, wherein the force  $F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0]$   
at time n acting on the movably supported element j=0 due to the pressure on the string between  
the movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=1 is given by:

$$F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0] = P * (y[n, 0] - y[n, 1]) / dx$$

in which:

P denotes the pressure exerted by the stream of fluid medium on the string between the  
movably supported element j=0 and adjacent element j=0;

$y[n, 0]$  denotes the excursion of the movably supported element j=0 at time n; and

$y[n, 1]$  denotes the excursion of the adjacent element j=1 at time n.

43. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to claim 41, wherein the force  $F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]$   
at time n acting on the movably supported element j=0 due to the turbulence in the stream of  
fluid medium is given by:

$$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0] = C_{\text{TURB}} * N_{\text{RND}}[n]$$

in which:

$C_{\text{TURB}}$  denotes a turbulence coefficient; and

$N_{\text{RND}}[n]$  denotes a random signal.

44. (Cancelled).

45. (Original) An apparatus according to claim 41, wherein the excursion  $y[n+1, 0]$  of the movably supported element for the next sample due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$  is given by:

$$y[n+1, 0] = y[n, 0] + (F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0] + F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]) * dt^2 / M[0]$$

in which:

$y[n, 0]$  denotes the excursion of the movably supported element  $j=0$  at time  $n$ ; and

$F_{\text{PRES}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the pressure on the string between the movably supported element  $j=0$  and adjacent element  $j=1$ ;

$F_{\text{TURB}}[n, 0]$  denotes the force at time  $n$  acting on the movably supported element  $j=0$  due to the turbulence in the stream of fluid medium; and

$M[0]$  denotes the mass of the movably supported element  $j=0$ .